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**SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1906**

**MR. MCKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.**

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY** has accepted the nomination for the presidency of the United States in a letter which is lengthy and able.

It deals plainly with all of the questions now before the American people and boldly accepts the gauge of battle as thrown down by Mr. Bryan.

We voice no secret when we express the opinion that no stronger presentation of the Republican side of the controversy could have been given to the public.

His declaration that prosperity is here and the citation of facts and figures to sustain the same is convincing.

He meets the issue of the Philippines with equal vigor and clearness, devoting column after column to its discussion and producing official documents in support of all that he says. In fact, he devotes so much space to this subject that it is a virtual acknowledgment of the Democratic Party's contentions that Imperialism is the paramount issue.

The utterances of the two candidates make the issue clearly defined and permits the voter to choose without hesitation between them.

**REV. JONES ON THE "JIM CROW."**

It is a consoling fact to know that all the friends of right and justice are not silenced or dead.

It is so rare of gratification to know that the able and influential divine, Rev. M. ABBY JONES delivered a sermon on Sunday last denouncing the proposition to divide the school funds between the white and colored people in proportion to the taxes they pay and to provide separate street-cars for the races.

Mr. JONES is a Baptist, the pastor of the Leigh Street Baptist Church. His subject was, "Men viewed from the standpoint of Calvary."

He was quoted as follows:

"Mr. Jones alluded at the outset to the broad view Christ, as the Savior to all men, had taken of the world. He saw men in their condition and as real reformers and helpers of mankind must see those helped in just that way, seeing their weak points, their real needs, and what remedies are best for them, illustrating his point Mr. JONES said that the northern people trying to help the Negro in the South had misunderstood what he needed most, and done him probably more injury than good. But he continued that sometimes true reformers had become heartless at the ingratitude and unrighteousness of those they were helping. He illustrated this by calling attention to what seemed to him to be a tendency on the part of the southern people. He said that if the northern people had gone to one extreme in failing to see the low moral and mental plane of the Negro, our southern people were in danger of committing the equally grievous mistake of believing them incapable of mental and moral elevation.

Could a more happy mean have been struck and a better comparison made?

And again:

"Alluding to the suggestion that we surrender our appropriation to (in public school), he protested against it as an

attempt to shirk a God given responsibility growing out of a lack of faith in the capacity of the Negro to be mentally saved. He also spoke against the proposition to establish separate coaches on our street railways, arguing that our brightest hope for the moral salvation of the Negro was in holding his confidence and influencing him by daily contact. The tendency of such a law as proposed is to alienate the people whom we desire to help. It is the object lesson of our daily lives in the kitchen, the street cars, the work shop, and the store which is the most powerful influence in the moral life of the Negro. While we were yet sinners Christ died for us. While we are in need is the time of self-sacrificing help."

Colored people take courage! God reigns, and justice loving white people in this community still live.

Rev. Mr. JONES represented a large constituency who agrees with him. Let us conduct ourselves in a gentlemanly and lady-like manner, giving no one white or black cause for offense. Let us all do this and our future is secure.

On Mr. PETERS with your "Jim Crow street-car legislation. On Negro haters with your crusade for ignorance in the state!

**BISHOP TURNER AND MR. BRYAN.**

**BISHOP H. M. TURNER**, of Atlanta, Ga. is one of the leading and one of the most influential churchmen in this country.

His devotion to the interests of his people is unquestioned. He has long advocated the emigration of the race to Africa.

In view of all these facts, the Bishop's utterances cannot be ignored or howled down. He is quoted as follows:

"I am not a Democrat, never have been one, and never expect to be, and I have no intention of stamping the country for Mr. Bryan. I dislike Mr. McKinley and the attitude which he has assumed toward the Negro, and I intend to vote for Mr. Bryan in the belief that any change is better than none."

When the distinguished churchman says he is not a Democrat, we believe that he speaks truly. When he says that he dislikes Mr. McKinley's attitude towards the Negro, he voices the opinion of every self-respecting independent citizen of color in the United States.

This is because he left the bed-rock principles of the Declaration of Independence and recognized caste and race-prejudice in this Republic. This is one of the things which he stood sworn not to do. He had no right to enquire whether a civil official or army officer was a Negro or a white man before he recommended his promotion.

Merit and ability alone should have been his guides. But Bishop TURNER to use the well-known expression prefers to "swap the devil for the witch," or better still the "witch for the devil."

Mr. BRYAN holds out no star of hope for the Negro in this country but promises everything to the brown man in the Philippines. He has carefully avoided all references to the questions which have arisen in this country. Only once has he stumbled squarely upon the issue and only once has he dodged away from it like a frightened deer.

What else does this report of his speech made at the University of Chicago show?

"One auditor, when the speaker, talking of the disposition of the Philippines invaded against a system which would permit one class to rule another, asked: 'How about the situation in North Carolina?' Instantly the speaker replied: 'Let the race question which has brought us so much trouble be a warning to you not to bring another race question into this country; and we do not have to go to North Carolina, either, for we have it right here in Illinois and in Ohio.'"

Mr. BRYAN has won the reputation of meeting every issue squarely which presented itself, how has he met this one?

His policy and that of Mr. MCKINLEY is identical. He would leave the South alone in its bloodthirstiness. He would permit the anarchy of the South to spread to the North and West so that we may continue to witness scenes of lawlessness and bloodshed in ILLINOIS, INDIANA, and OHIO. What excuse then has BISHOP TURNER for his support of Mr. BRYAN?

When he does so, he yields up one of the greatest principles for which we contend.

We had no part in his nomination for we were barred from the Democratic primaries which sent delegates to nominate him.

We are called upon then to assist in electing a candidate in whose nomination we were permitted to take no part.

But BISHOP TURNER says further:

"This is no new change in heart with me. For sixteen years I have been cooling toward the Republican party, ever since the decision of the Supreme Court which practically held that the Negro had no civil rights. From that date to this the decisions of the Supreme Court have been against the Negro where a question of his political or civil rights was involved. I have heard of one instance where the Supreme Court held in the case of a Negro from Texas that he was entitled to trial by a jury of his peers; that is, one composed of white and Negroes, but I have not verified this.

The Supreme Court has practically disenfranchised the Negro and has nullified the amendments to the Constitution."

We agree with all that he says concerning the Supreme Court of the United States. Across its Chamber doors is invisibly written, "The Negro, who enters here, leaves hope behind."

Its decisions have recognized caste, stirred up prejudice and turned a large body of American citizens over to another class with the privilege to annihilate their rights and violate their persons.

The nullification of the Civil Rights

Bill was the crime of the century. It has recognized disfranchisement of the Negro and "Jim Crowism" for the citizen of color. As a result we may trace ninety per cent of the ills from which we suffer.

It did not seem to know that you could not tolerate wrong-doing, deviltry and murder in one section of the republic without having it finally spread to all other sections of it. This is why we are having lynchings in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kansas.

But, does the support of the candidate of the Party which has perpetrated these grievous wrongs in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Kentucky tend to right them?

Does it show our consistency or does it place us in the attitude of condemning murder while hugging the murderer?

Bishop TURNER concludes:

"I do not know what Mr. Bryan's views are on these questions which effect the Negro race, but I believe that he is a man of sufficient honesty to use his influence in behalf of right and justice."

"Mr. McKinley has done nothing for the Negro, except to appoint a few of them to office."

So did we believe that Mr. MCKINLEY was a man of sufficient honesty to use his influence in behalf of right and justice. To tell the whole truth, after reading his public utterances, we felt that from an official standpoint, "The king could do no wrong."

How easily have we been disappointed. Still, we can see how any self-respecting colored man can vote for a third candidate or refrain from voting; but when it comes to the issue of Candidate BRYAN and his party and Candidate MCKINLEY and his party, the course of the colored brother is clear.

Mr. MCKINLEY desires to do what is right, but the bosses won't let him. Mr. BRYAN would be in a worse predicament were he elevated to the presidency, for the bosses which would control him represent the worst and most determined Negro-hating elements in the republic.

**RUSSIA'S PREDOMINANCE IN PEKIN.**

**Will Soon Outnumber the Combined Force of the Allies.**

London, Sept. 12.—The Times publishes this morning additional advices from its Pekin correspondent, Dr. Morrison, under date of Aug. 31. "The censorship, which is under Sir Alfred Caselee's control, makes it difficult," says the correspondent, "to convey a true picture of the present situation in Pekin. Today the foreign community was thrilled with horror at the news of the massacre of the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu, who were under the protection of the imperial troops. Children were butchered before the eyes of their parents. White women were ravished and carried into captivity. Parents were tortured and murdered. 'Massacres by red Indians never call in vain for vengeance. Yet the troops remain here inactive. Their one thought and wish are to be given work or to be recalled from Pekin. Surely the civilized world will not suffer this cruel massacre to remain unavenged and make no effort to ascertain the fate of the poor martyred Christians and white women.'

"Since the relief of the legations one feature stands conspicuous—the prominence of Russia and the overmastering position she is now asserting. The pageant in the Forbidden City of Aug. 28 was a triumphant entry by Russia, followed by the other powers. Russia did the honors, greatly to the chagrin of the other ministers."

"Russian troops are pouring into Pekin daily. Nineteen hundred came yesterday and 2,800 the day before. Already the Russians outnumber the Japanese, and they will soon outnumber the combined forces. Their stay is assuming every characteristic of permanency. Cossacks daily raid the country and drive the Chinese peasants and laborers in herds through the deserted and dismantled city, setting them to build their military camp."

**Fatality at Baldwin's Works.**

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—One man was killed and seven others were seriously, some perhaps fatally, injured and a number of other men slightly hurt by the bursting of a four-inch steam pipe at the Baldwin locomotive works yesterday. The dead man is James Mulcahy, aged 24 years, and the most seriously injured are Dennis Delaney, aged 33; Andrew Burns, 48; James Kelly, 32; Harry McQuinn, 29; Adolph Hoesler, 34; Patrick McConnell, 36, and James Smith, 25 years. All the injured men, including Mulcahy, were either scalded by escaping steam or burned by live coals, which were blown out of the fire box of four boilers by the force of the explosion.

**New York's Democratic Ticket.**

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 12.—John B. Stanchfield will be nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention today and his name will be presented to the convention by Judge S. T. Taylor, of Chemung. This is the ticket which seems most probable of final acceptance. For governor, John B. Stanchfield of Chemung; Lieutenant governor, William F. Mackey of Erie; secretary of state, John T. Norton of Rensselaer; comptroller, Edwin A. Atwater of Dutchess; attorney general, George H. Palmer of Schoharie; treasurer, Guy H. Clarke of Madison; the engineer and surveyor, Russell A. Stewart of Onondaga.

**The Excitement in Cotton.**

New York, Sept. 12.—On a somewhat smaller scale the wild scenes of the past few days on the Cotton Exchange were repeated yesterday. Whereas Monday's transactions were conservatively estimated at 1,250,000 bales, yesterday's operations were placed at 900,000 bales. The session witnessed the culmination of the bull reign, which has been creating dire havoc in bear circles for the past two weeks. During that time prices have advanced \$3 per bale, two failures have transpired, while enormous fortunes have changed hands. There was a tumble in prices yesterday of 21 to 45 points.

## THREE THOUSAND DEAD

In the Terrible Storm Which Swept the City of Galveston.

**THE CITIZENS' NIGHT OF TERROR.**

Like Rats in a Trap They Waited the Subsideance of the Waters, While Thousands were Being Carried to Death—The Need For Speedy Relief.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man and press correspondent in that city, who reached Houston yesterday after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest as terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measuring instruments blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

The storm broke at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf, and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the south, and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf died the water upon the beach side of the city, the next wind blew from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The storm continued without ceasing until 1:45 Sunday morning, and the work of havoc continued, the flooding of the electric light and gas plants leaving the city in darkness.

During all this time the citizens were like rats in a trap, for to leave a house was to drown. In most cases the water in the streets was ten feet deep.

Very few if any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people fled and escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods, they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

At military headquarters, department of Texas, at San Antonio, the information is that of 120 men stationed at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, only 15 escaped.

The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreck of great warehouses remain. The elevators, except their upper works, and their stocks are damaged by water.

The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons whom were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and dead which the storm cast up at Texas City caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there Sunday.

The cotton mills, the bagging factories, the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

It will take weeks to tabulate the dead and the missing and to get anything to an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out, and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty.

For ten miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners and oyster boats. The lifeboat of the life saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses Bayou lies high and dry five miles up from La Marque.

A man just arrived from Galveston says the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

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A man just arrived from Galveston says the gas works, the electric light works and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

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